

City of Jacksonville
Community Facilities Plan
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JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

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JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

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SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

The City of Jacksonville has established a comprehensive planning schedule in an effort to insure completion of a comprehensive plan for the City. As can be seen by viewing Charts 1 and 2, the preparation of a Community Facilities Plan was scheduled for completion during FY81-82. With the assistance of a Coastal Area Management Act Grant from the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, this project was undertaken and produced the ensuing report.

The purpose of this study is to: 1) inventory community facilities within the Jacksonville area; 2) evaluate them to determine their adequacy; 3) recommend steps to be taken to correct any deficiencies that are identified; and 4) serve as the background information on which to base the City's Capital Improvements Program, which is included within this report.

SCOPE

This report is designed to include those facilities and services that provide for the public welfare of the citizens of Jacksonville. Included in this analysis are various City, County, State, and Federal community type facilities. Map 1 shows major community facilities that are within the scope of this plan.

STUDY AREA

The study area for this report includes the City of Jacksonville and its extraterritorial planning jurisdiction. The City adopted the extraterritorial jurisdiction boundary in November, 1980. The area (as identified on Map 1) basically includes that area within one mile of the existing city limits, and is defined to the extent possible with geographic boundaries (creeks, roads, etc...).

CHART 1
 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS
 JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

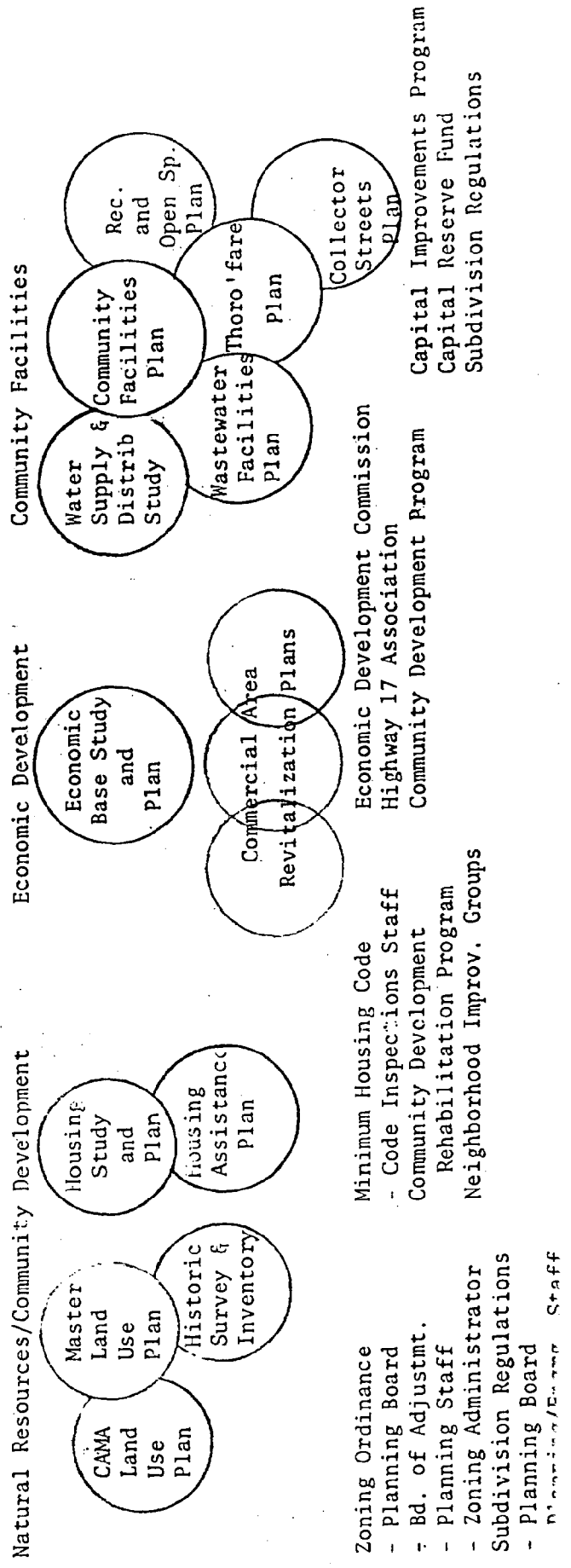
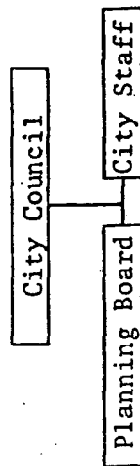
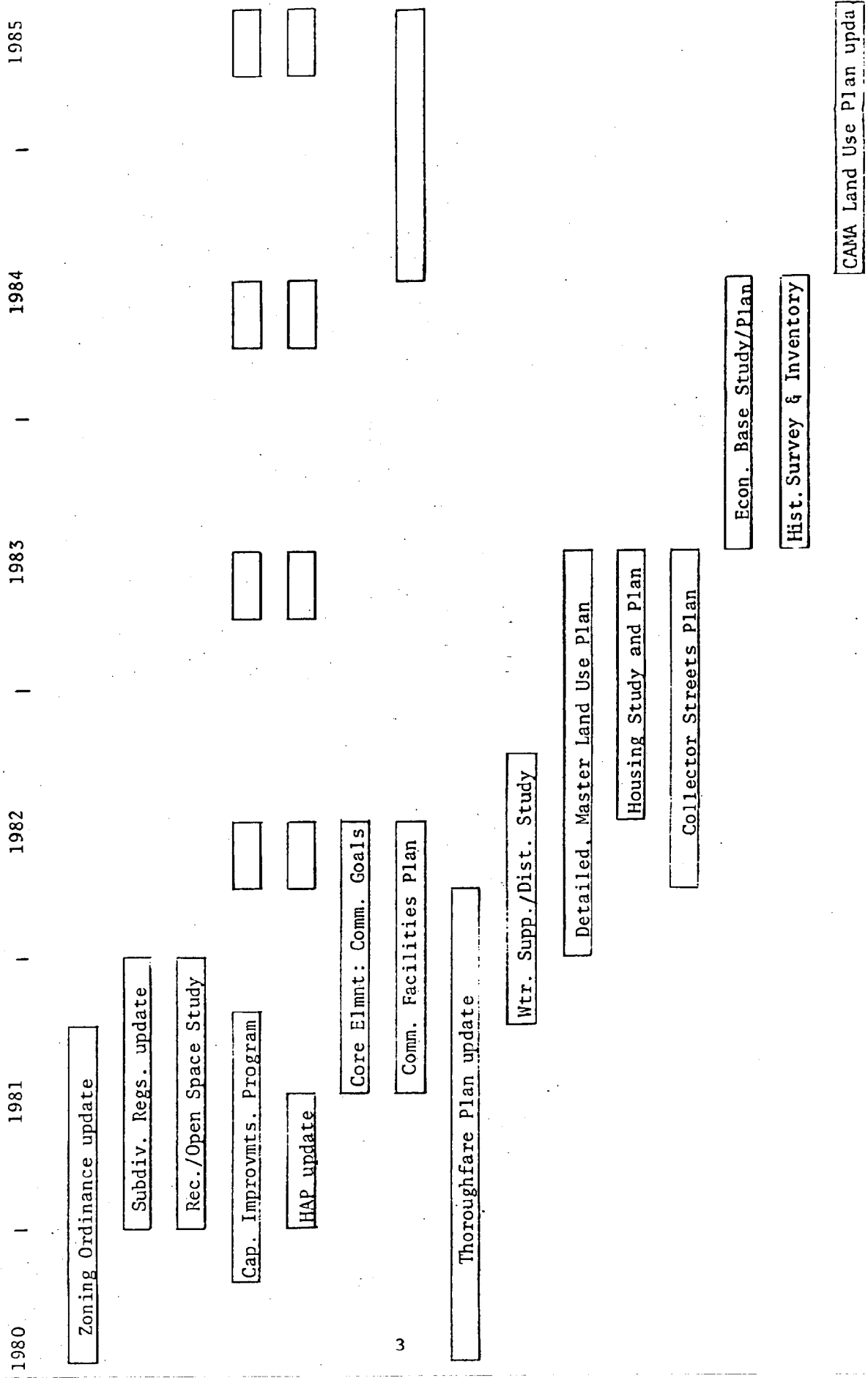


CHART 2
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WORK PROGRAM



MAP 1

- ① JACKSONVILLE CITY HALL (Administration, Police, Fire)
- ② ONSLOW COUNTY OFFICE COMPLEX
- ③ ONSLOW COUNTY SCHOOLS
- ④ COASTAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
- ⑤ JACKSONVILLE RECREATION AREAS
- ⑥ JACKSONVILLE CEMETERY
- ⑦ ONSLOW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
- ⑧ U. S. POST OFFICES
- ⑨ JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC WORKS COMPLEX (Animal Shelter, Garage, Public Works)
- ⑩ JACKSONVILLE FIRE STATIONS
- ⑪ JACKSONVILLE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
- ⑫ JACKSONVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- ⑬ ONSLOW COUNTY LIBRARY
- ⑭ JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER



CITY OF JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES



METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in preparing this report was to inventory the existing community facilities and services available in Jacksonville, and evaluate them for their adequacy. Next, the probable demand for these facilities was examined and recommendations were made for meeting the anticipated demand. These recommendations were set forth to render each facility adequate throughout the twenty-year planning period.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Since a community facilities study seeks to identify future needed facilities for a twenty-year period, the population must also be projected for a twenty-year period in order to relate anticipated needed facilities to the number of persons expected to reside in the area.

The City of Jacksonville Community Facilities Plan was based on the following population projections:

<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>
22,000	23,500	25,000	27,000	29,000	31,500

Source: City of Jacksonville, Planning Department.

Should any major population changes occur that are not anticipated, the recommendations contained within this report should be re-evaluated..

SECTION II: PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW ENFORCEMENT

DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville Police Department is located in the City Hall at 206 Marine Boulevard. The Department has 69 sworn full-time officers and 14 civilian employees. The Department also has approximately 40 trained Police Reserve members, who are also available, if needed.

For patrol purposes the City is divided into five assignment zones, with each zone patrolled on a 24 hour basis.

Internally the Police Department is basically divided into a patrol division, traffic investigation division, detective division, special operations division, evidence division, communication division, and a records division. The Police Department also has several specialized sections including a crime suppression unit, S.W.A.T. team, major crime squad, shooting team, internal affairs section, and a polygraph unit.

The Jacksonville Police Department has twenty marked patrol cars, three cars assigned to the detective division, an evidence van, a "patty wagon", three administrative cars, and several unmarked cars which are utilized in special investigations.

EVALUATION

The Jacksonville Police Department is well trained. All officers are required to complete a 240-hour basic police school, a minimum 4 hours of in service training per month, qualify with a pistol and shotgun quarterly, and complete a firearms stress course.

The Police Department appears to have a shortage of administrative space. Many times, victims or witnesses have to be interviewed in the public lobby because of a lack of facilities. All offices are overcrowded and storage space is practically non-existent.

Despite the lack of administrative space the Police Department does an admirable job of law enforcement, especially when one takes into consideration the presence of Camp Lejeune (37,469 active duty marines).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City Police Department should be allocated additional administrative space (in the existing City Hall when city administrative offices move to the Community Services Center) to relieve the over-crowded conditions (tentatively scheduled FY82-83).
2. The City should establish a joint police/fire central dispatching office. (Scheduled FY84-85, see Section IX, Capital Improvements Program).
3. The Jacksonville Police Department should continue to stress advanced training for all qualified personnel.

ANIMAL CONTROL SHELTER

DESCRIPTION

The existing animal control shelter is located at the end of Court Street in what is known as the Public Works complex. The animal control shelter consists of 3,340 square feet. The existing shelter is city-owned, but half of it is rented to the Onslow County for use as their animal control shelter. The city utilized portion of the existing structure contains 1,670 square feet, and houses 18 large dog cages (combination in/out cages), and 5 smaller cages which are used to house cats (the county portion of the building contains like facilities).

The animal control program and shelter are maintained by two full-time employees under the supervision of the Jacksonville Police Department.

EVALUATION

The Jacksonville Animal Control Shelter is well-maintained and adequate to service the City's needs in the foreseeable future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City should attempt to maintain joint usage of the existing structure with Onslow County. Joint use of this structure reflects a cost savings to both City and County taxpayers, and it (joint use) should be encouraged to continue as long as space needs allow.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

DESCRIPTION

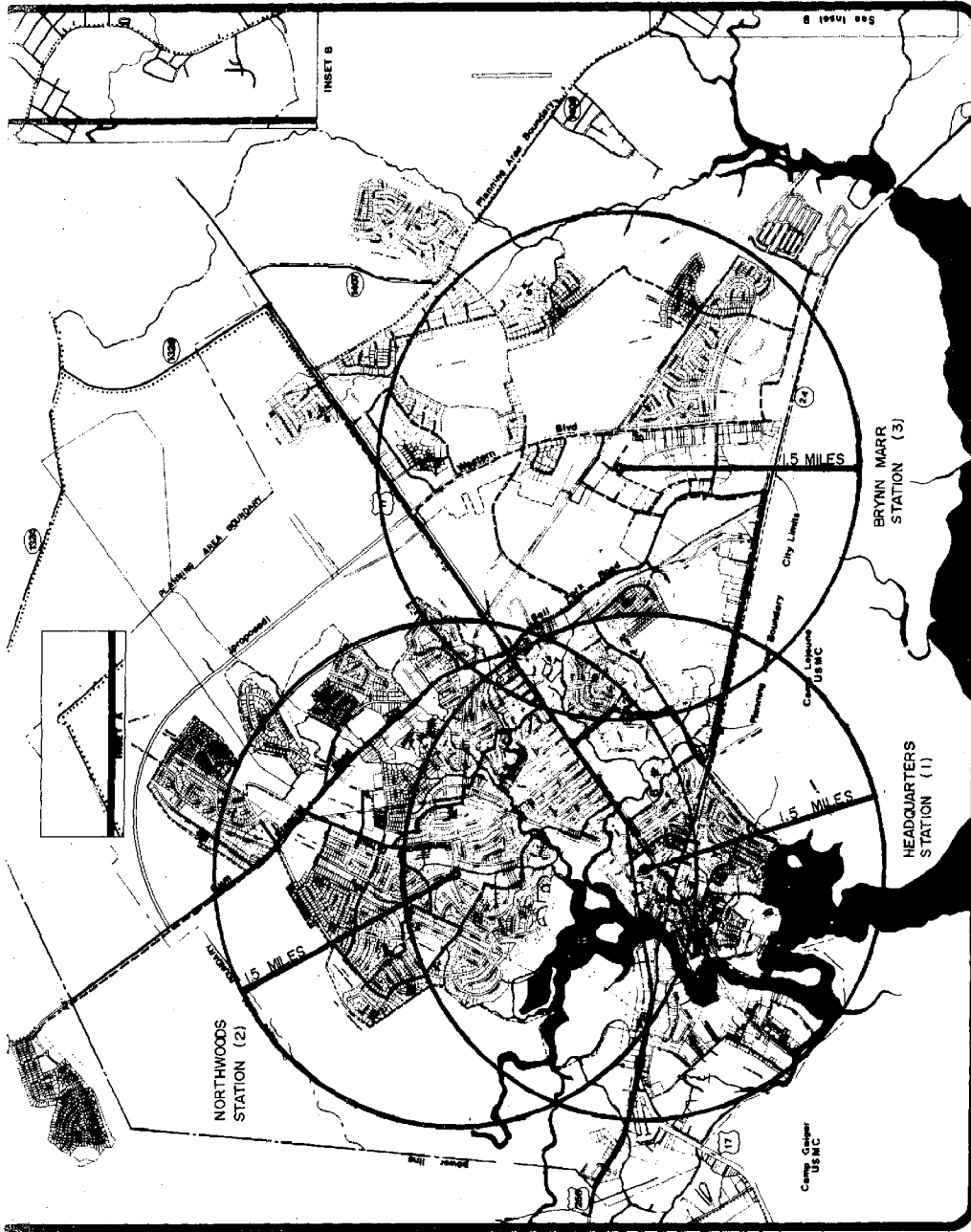
The Jacksonville Fire Department consists of 58 full-time personnel housed at three stations. There are also 21 trained volunteers who are available in case of an emergency.

There are three fire stations (see Map 2 for location and desirable service radii) manned and maintained by the Jacksonville Fire Department. The headquarters station is located at the existing City Hall complex at 206 Marine Boulevard. Engine Company No. 1 operates out of headquarters station, and consists of a 1975 American LaFrance "Century" Custom 1250 gallon per minute (GPM) pumper. Engine 4, a 1963 American LaFrance "900 Series" 1000 GPM pumper, and Engine 5, a 1952 American LaFrance "700 Series" 750 GPM pumper, are held in reserve and are also stationed at the headquarters station. Three staff cars, two utility/pickup trucks, and a service truck also operate out of the headquarters station.

Headquarters station, which has 9661 square feet, also houses all administrative personnel, being the permanent office for the Fire Chief, Fire Inspector, Administrative Assistant, Training Supervisor, and the departmental secretary.

Engine Company No. 2 is housed at the Northwoods Fire Station at 822 Barn Street. Engine Company No. 2 is a 1975 American LaFrance "Century" custom 1250 GPM pumper. The Northwoods Fire Station contains 4050 square feet of storage and living space.

Engine Company No. 3 operates out of the Brynn Marr Fire Station and consists of a 1962 American LaFrance "900 Series" 1000 GPM pumper. The Brynn Marr Fire Station was established in 1980 due to annexation of a large commercial and residential area (approximately 4367 residents). The station was designed as a temporary station until a permanent structure could be built, and consists of a metal storage building for the equipment, and a mobile home for housing.



CITY OF JACKSONVILLE FIRE STATION LOCATION (AND DESIRED SERVICE RADII)

CHART 3

FIRE CALLS 1976 THROUGH 1981

TYPE OF ALARM	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dwellings	75	23.2	79	23.0	84	22.8	66	15.9	99	22.2	96	18.5
Business	28	8.7	28	8.2	32	8.7	25	6.0	36	8.1	19	3.7
Vehicle	40	12.4	47	13.7	50	13.6	46	11.1	70	15.7	66	12.7
Public Service	86	26.6	73	21.3	61	16.6	51	12.3	51	11.4	64	12.3
Investigations	27	8.4	37	10.8	25	6.8	46	11.1	35	7.8	55	10.6
Medivacs	-	-	-	-	22	6.0	84	20.2	65	14.6	51	9.8
Trash/Grass/Woods	41	12.7	50	14.6	53	14.4	59	14.2	55	12.3	113	25.3
False Alarms	20	6.2	24	7.0	31	8.4	35	8.4	35	7.8	54	10.4
Total	323		343		368		415		446		519	

Source: Jacksonville Fire Department

*Percentages are rounded to nearest decimal.

City fire alarms are called into the headquarters station for dispatching. The headquarters station dispatcher determines the engine company to dispatch and notifies the appropriate station by means of a "hot line".

Chart 3 shows a breakdown of fire calls from 1976 through 1981. The number of dwelling and business fires have decreased since 1976, while the number of trash, grass, and wood fires, and the number of false alarms have shown a marked increase.

The City Fire Department also maintains a fire protection bureau, which conducts inspections at all commercial structures once a year, and inspections at the hospital and schools on a quarterly basis.

The City does have a mutual aid agreement with the Camp Lejeune Fire Department.

EVALUATION

The existing fire department is well-trained and does an excellent job of providing fire protection services. Several problems with fire station location and equipment deficiencies have been identified. As can be seen by viewing Map 2, there are several areas in the northern and eastern areas of the City that are outside of the desired maximum 1½ mile service radius. There is a need of a ladder truck within the City. Currently the only ladder truck within the county is at the Camp Lejeune Fire Department.

The City Fire Department and the County Volunteer Fire Association have joined forces to construct a joint training facility. A training facility of this nature will enable both the city and county fire departments to continue a training program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should construct a permanent fire station to replace the temporary structure being used as the Brynn Marr Fire Station (Scheduled for completion FY84-85).

2. The City should seek to relocate the Northwoods Fire Station so as to extend its maximum service range (scheduled for completion in FY88-89).
3. The City should acquire an aerial ladder truck (scheduled FY85-86).
4. The City should establish a joint fire/police central dispatching office (scheduled FY84-85).
5. The City should study any potential major annexations as to how they might impact the fire service capability.
6. Additional administrative office space should be allocated to the fire department, when City Hall administrative offices are vacated (tentatively scheduled FY82-83).
7. The City should study the feasibility and need of an additional engine company operating out of headquarters station.

SECTION III: PUBLIC WORKS

MAINTENANCE AREA

DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville Public Works Maintenance area is located at the end of Court Street, adjacent to the City Garage, Waste Water Treatment Plant, and the Animal Control Shelter. The Maintenance area serves as office and shop area for the Streets and Sanitation, Maintenance, and Beautification divisions of the Public Works Department. The area also has two storage sheds, one of which is capable of housing two pieces of heavy equipment, while the other houses four refuse trucks.

EVALUATION

The Public Works Maintenance area has inadequate enclosed storage area to house the department's vehicles. Office and shop space appear to be adequate to service existing needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should construct storage sheds to house the Public Works Department's vehicles and equipment (scheduled FY82-83, FY83-84, and FY85-86).
2. The City should construct washing facilities so that all equipment can be maintained in a neat and clean condition.
3. The City should plan for future eventual expansion of the Public Works Maintenance area through acquisition of adjacent property.

STREET MAINTENANCE

DESCRIPTION

Within the Jacksonville city limits there are 105.24 miles of streets, of which 81.08 miles are on the city system (the remaining 24.16 miles are on the North Carolina state system). Of the 81.08 miles of city maintained streets, 75.87 miles are hard surfaced, while the remaining 5.21 miles are either graveled or dirt. In order to maintain the city's streets, there are nine full-time workers in the Streets Division. The Streets Division also maintains the storm water collection and disposal system, and the street sweeping program, which are also discussed in this report.

Equipment assigned to the Streets Division for street maintenance is as follows:

- 1 ten cubic yard dump truck
- 3 four cubic yard dump trucks
- 1 motor grader
- 1 TD-15 bulldozer
- 1 Drott 35 excavator
- 1 backhoe/loader
- 1 asphalt recycler

EVALUATION

The existing Streets Division equipment is viewed as adequate to meet current demands. However, personnel is far from adequate to maintain the existing streets and still accomplish other assigned activities (drainage maintenance, construction, and street sweeping).

A survey of nearby cities' street departments yielded the results as shown in Chart 4.

CHART 4

<u>City</u>	<u>Street Miles</u>	<u>Street Personnel</u>
Havelock	14	6
New Bern	75	17
Kinston	150	33
Morehead City	23	20
Greenville	236	29

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. If the City desires to keep the streets in top condition, additional personnel need to be hired.
2. The City should maintain existing Streets Division equipment in top condition, so as to get the longest life possible out of this equipment.
3. Wherever possible employees should be cross-trained in equipment operation so that the absence of an equipment operator does not hold up a project.
4. Additional equipment as described in the City's Capital Improvements Program (Section IX of this report) should be acquired on schedule.

STREET LIGHTS

DESCRIPTION

Street lights are beneficial to the City and its citizens in that they improve visibility at night, aid pedestrians, and act as a deterrent to crime. Although there is no officially established street lighting policy, the City has recognized the responsibility of providing street lights, and has strived to provide street lights in all strategic locations. Street lights are requested and paid for

by the City and installed, maintained, and owned by the utility companies. The City currently has 1,471 street lights, with Carolina Power and Light Company, owning 1,235, and Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation owning 236.

EVALUATION

The City's street light system provides adequate service to most single family residential areas. Some multi-family residential areas, commercial areas, and major thoroughfares do not appear to have the same coverage as the developed single family areas.

There is no set pattern to the existing system of street lights, except that most intersections and the ends of cul-de-sacs are provided with street lights. Along the same side of the road on many streets, street lights may vary in distance from 100 feet to over 1,000 feet. Street lights may also be found to be directly across the street from each other in some locations, while in other areas they may be found only on one side of the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should establish a firm street lighting policy which would be used to determine specific location.
2. The City should explore the long term benefits of using more energy efficient street lights.
3. Using the street lighting policy (recommendation number 1 above) as guidance, the City should eliminate or relocate all non-essential street lights.
4. Using the street lighting policy (recommendation number 1 above) as guidance, the City should provide additional street lights where needed.

STREET SWEEPING

DESCRIPTION

The City of Jacksonville does not have an established city-wide street sweeping policy or schedule. The City does have 1 Elgin White Wing street sweeper and 2 Streets Division employees trained in its operation. Although no employees are assigned to its operation on either a part-time or full-time schedule, the City does provide one employee to manually sweep the Court Street commercial area on a part-time basis. Existing residential streets are swept whenever possible,, personnel and equipment permitting.

EVALUATION

Both the current street sweeping equipment and personnel are inadequate, if the City is to provide an adequate street sweeping program. If operated on a full-time basis, the existing street sweeper would only be able to sweep streets once every 3-4 months (due to weather and mechanical problems). Most residential streets are not swept at all due to the fact that both trained operators of the street sweeper must leave other duties, in order to sweep the streets. The only area of the City that receives scheduled street sweeping is the Court Street commercial area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should establish a street sweeping policy.
2. If the City desires to sweep the streets on a regular basis, the existing street sweeper should be assigned a full-time operator.
3. If the City desires to sweep the streets on a continuous basis, they should obtain an additional street sweeper and operator (scheduled FY82-83).

SIDEWALKS

DESCRIPTION

Recognizing the need to provide safe travelways for pedestrians, the Jacksonville City Council adopted a sidewalk ordinance in March 1978, which stated in part:

"Sidewalks are considered necessary on all streets in both commercial and residential areas to provide for pedestrian safety. Sidewalks shall be constructed on both sides of all streets by the subdivider on the street right-of-way and installed in accordance with the City's specifications...."

As a result of the City's requirement for sidewalks, the City now has 15.5 miles of sidewalks, which are maintained by the City.

EVALUATION

Unfortunately, the City's requirement for sidewalks was about 30 years too late to benefit many areas of the City. The property adjacent to many major thoroughfares (Henderson Drive, Marine Boulevard, Bell Fork Road, Hargett Street, Gum Branch Road, etc...) and many major collectors (Brynn Marr Road, Decatur Road, Dewitt Street, etc...) has developed with no provision for sidewalks. Many major pedestrian traffic centers (schools, commercial areas, etc...) have developed with no sidewalks leading up to them forcing pedestrian users to either walk in the street or walk in people's yards. The existing 15.5 miles of sidewalks provide excellent intra-neighborhood pedestrian systems, where they are located (mostly in new residential subdivisions), but since these new subdivisions are for the most part at the City's periphery, do not provide a city-wide pedestrian system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should re-examine its sidewalk policy of requiring sidewalks on both sides of all roads. Road classification and proximity to major pedestrian traffic generators should influence the requirements for sidewalks.
2. The City should seek petitions from property owners along roads identified as needing sidewalks in order to share the cost of sidewalk construction between the City and the property owners.

PARKING

DESCRIPTION

The Court Street/New Bridge Street area (the old downtown area) is the only area to have had a parking survey. This area (roughly bordered by U. S. Highway 17, Mildred Avenue, Johnson Boulevard, and College Street) was inventoried in 1969 in conjunction with the preparation of the City's thoroughfare plan. This 1969 inventory indicated that there were 783 on street parking spaces, 400 private parking spaces, 755 municipal spaces, and 180 undeveloped parking spaces. There are no inventories of parking in any of the City's other commercial areas.

EVALUATION

The City's large commercial shopping centers (Jacksonville Mall, Onslow Mall, New River Shopping Center, Brynn Marr Shopping Center, Northwoods Shopping Center, and College Plaza Shopping Center) have been designed to provide adequate parking for their customers. Parking in the New Bridge Street area also appears to be adequate to service the needs of that commercial area.

The Court Street area has significant parking problems during the daytime when court is in session, and during nighttime hours when the areas entertainment businesses are open. Oftentimes patrons are forced to park in out-of-the-way spaces, and walk several blocks through what

is the City's highest crime rate area.

There appears to be significant parking problems for many of the businesses along U. S. Highway 17, Lejeune Boulevard, Western Boulevard, Onslow Drive, and Henderson Drive. The number of parking spaces and parking lot design appear to be inadequate, with cars often backed up out into the street traffic lanes, waiting to get into a parking lot.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should amend the zoning ordinance so as to include comprehensive parking requirements for all structures.
2. The City should undertake the preparation of a detailed city-wide parking inventory.
3. The City should examine existing traffic patterns and problems in order to ascertain if on-street parking in certain locations should be eliminated.
4. The City should act as the lead agency in developing additional off-street parking facilities in the Court Street area.

STORMWATER COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

DESCRIPTION

Nearly all stormwater within the City of Jacksonville is collected by a curb and gutter system, which feeds into open ditches before ultimately finding its way into the New River. The stormwater collection and disposal system is maintained by the Streets Division (see Section III for existing personnel and equipment).

The City of Jacksonville Subdivision Ordinance requires curbs and gutters under Section XIV as follows:

"C. CURBS AND GUTTERS:

- (1) Concrete curbs and gutters will be installed by the subdivider in accordance with city specifications and shall be approved by the City Engineer.
- (2) Curbs and gutters shall be concrete combination curb and gutter."

EVALUATION

Under light and moderate rainfall, the stormwater collection and disposal system of Jacksonville functions adequately. Under intense rainfall or prolonged periods of rainfall, there are minor isolated instances of street flooding. Overall, the stormwater drainage system of Jacksonville functions adequately.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order to maintain the drainage system in top condition, additional stormwater drainage maintenance personnel should be hired.
2. The City should study the possibility of using a swale drainage system in order to filter pollutants and recharge ground water supplies.
3. The City should formulate and adopt a drainage ditch maintenance policy, which spells out city and homeowner responsibilities.

REFUSE COLLECTION

DESCRIPTION

Refuse collection within the City of Jacksonville is done by the Sanitation Division of the Jacksonville Public Works Department. The Sanitation Division has forty employees, who are responsible for residential, commercial, and trash collection. The Division picks up two front-loading commercial routes (408 dumpsters) twice per week, one hand-loaded commercial route (611 containers) twice per week, seven residential

routes, serving 7,774 homes, twice per week, and on every Wednesday, collects trash city-wide.

Major equipment currently assigned to the Sanitation Division is as follows:

<u>Model Year</u>	<u>Truck</u>
1974	Ford/Truxmore
1973	Ford/Truxmore
1973	Ford/Truxmore
1976	Ford/Truxmore
1976	Ford/Truxmore
1977	Ford/Pak-Mor
1977	Ford/Pak-Mor
1980	White/Dempster
1980	White/Dempster
1979	White/Dumpmaster
1973	GMC/Dumpmaster
1979	White/Dumpmaster
1982	Heil/International
1982	Heil/International

EVALUATION

The Sanitation Division appears to be well run and provides good service to the citizens of Jacksonville. Personnel is adequate for the collection system as described above. The major problems in service delivery is mechanical breakdown. In order to be dependable, trucks should be replaced on a regular schedule. Several of the City's trucks are already overdue to be replaced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Sanitation trucks should be replaced with new models on a regular basis, as depicted in the City's Capital Improvements Program (Section IX of this report).

2. The City should explore the possibility of curbside garbage collection.
3. The City should explore the use of garbage collection fees.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

DESCRIPTION

The City currently disposes of all collected garbage and trash in the Onslow County owned and operated Sanitary Landfill. The county closed out its landfill four miles to the north of the city in April, 1982, and relocated it approximately eight miles to the southwest of the city. The county landfill is the only public landfill in the county, and is used by the city, private refuse contractors, and the general citizens for the disposal of household garbage and trash. County equipment on site consists of a compactor, two International 250 front-end loaders, and a dragline for digging out the disposal cells.

EVALUATION

The new County landfill has a projected service life of from one year to two and one-half years. At the end of this time, additional land will have to be purchased, or a new location obtained. Currently it is a 16-mile round trip to the landfill, which is both time-consuming and expensive. The relatively short service life of the new landfill (1-2½ years) does not warrant needed public expenditures for improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should encourage the county to locate the next landfill in closer proximity to the city limits.
2. The City, County, and military authorities should explore the possibility of a joint landfill site.

3. The City, County, and military authorities should jointly explore the feasibility of alternative refuse disposal methods such as incineration and re-cycling.

CEMETERY

DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville City Cemetery, at the intersection of Hargett Street and Lejeune Boulevard, was deeded to the City in December, 1897 by N. B. and Annie Murrill. The cemetery covers a 6.5 acre tract, and consists of 400 lots, with approximately 6 burial sites per lot, for a total of 2,400 burial sites. The cemetery is approximately 97% occupied. Costs of burial sites are \$100.00 for city residents, and \$200.00 for residents outside the city limits. The cemetery is maintained by an employee of the Public Works Department. Private and church sponsored cemeteries are also available within the Jacksonville area.

EVALUATION

The City maintains an attractive and inexpensive cemetery. The cemetery is close to capacity and there is no room for expansion at the existing site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Upon completion of the City Cemetery, this responsibility should be turned over to the private sector.

SECTION IV: PARKS AND RECREATION

The first official municipal recognition of recreation in the City of Jacksonville, occurred in June, 1946, with the appointment of the City's first recreation commission. In July, 1952, the recreation commission was re-organized into an advisory committee, and the department's first director was hired that fall. The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department has grown from no full-time employees with a budget in 1946, of \$3,168 to 11 full-time employees with a 1981 budget of \$278,100.

Map 3 shows Jacksonville's existing recreation facilities.

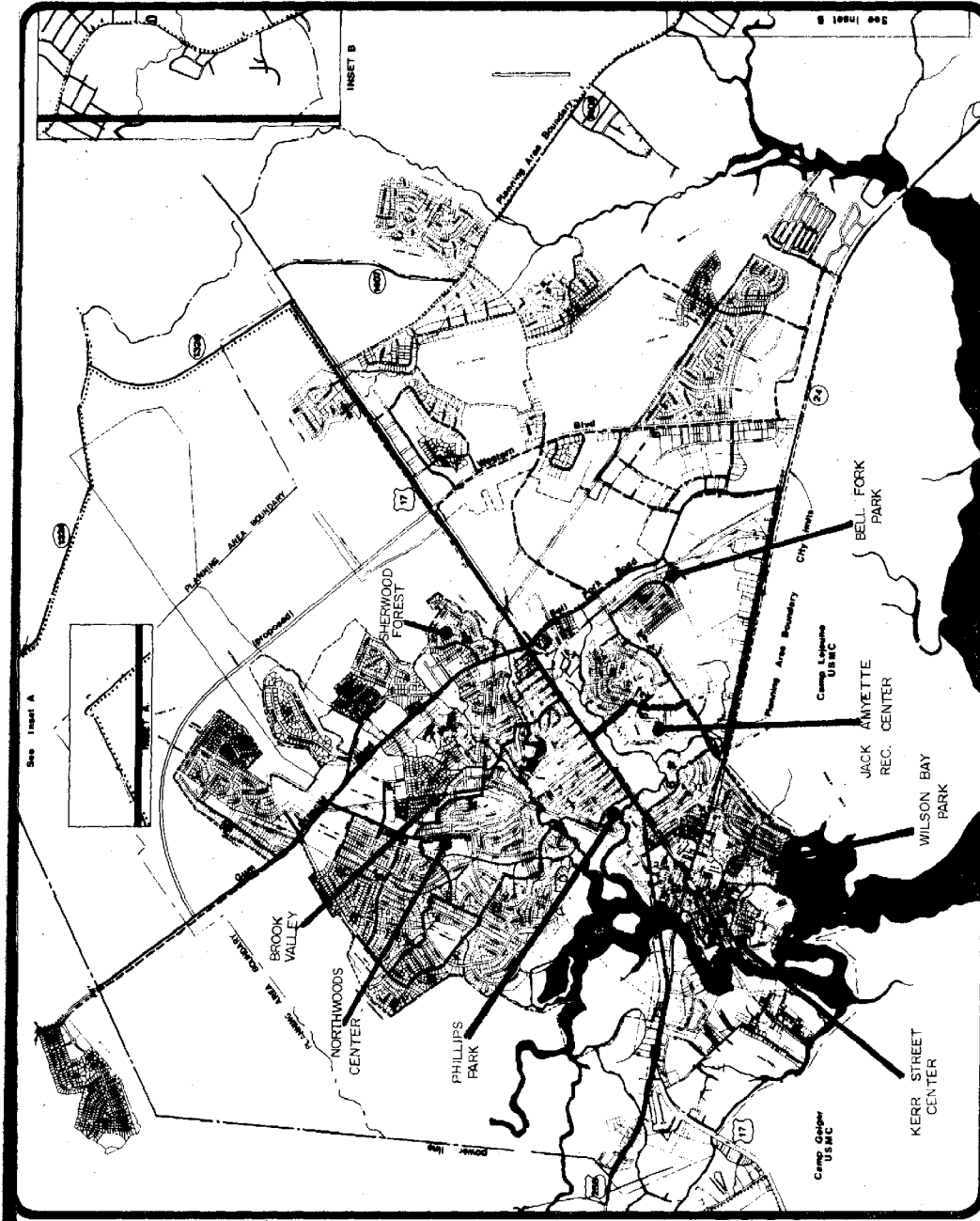
FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department manages the following park areas and recreation facilities:

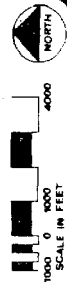
Kerr Street Center: The center covers 5.2 acres. Facilities that are available include a 45' X 55' recreation building, picnic shelter and grills, a 50' X 80' lighted basketball area, a baseball/softball field, two tennis courts, 9 pieces of playground equipment, and 75 parking spaces.

Wilson Bay Park: The park contains 3 acres with a waterfront and partially wooded natural area. There are two 1000 square foot lighted picnic shelters (10 tables, with grills each). Also scattered throughout the park, are 4 picnic tables, 4 portable grills, 6 pieces of playground equipment, 25 parking spaces, and restrooms.

Jack Amyette Recreation Center: The center is located on 0.9 acres. It has a 60' X 50' recreation building and a 74' X 58' gym. There is also a 20' X 10' picnic shelter with grills, 6 pieces of playground equipment, a concession stand, lighted baseball/softball field, 4 lighted tennis courts, and 89 parking spaces.



CITY OF JACKSONVILLE RECREATION AREAS



Bell Fork Park: The park covers 3.8 acres and has a lighted basketball area, 1 unlighted basketball area, 2 small picnic areas, 15 pieces of playground equipment, and 35 parking spaces.

Phillips Park: The park contains 7.5 acres. The facilities available include a lighted little league baseball field, lighted softball/baseball field, an outdoor basketball court, restrooms, a concession stand, 10 pieces of playground equipment, 22' X 50' picnic shelter, and 150 parking spaces.

Northwoods Center: The center contains a 50' x 55' recreation building, and 2 outdoor basketball goals. It has a small playground area with 3 pieces of playground equipment.

Brook Valley: The park is 2.7 acres, and has 4 tennis courts, a 50' X 80' basketball area, 11 pieces of playground equipment, a play and picnic area, and 35 parking spaces.

Sherwood Forest: The park is 3.2 acres, and has a picnic area, 11 pieces of playground equipment, 3 tennis courts, a 50' X 80' basketball area, and 35 parking spaces.

There is also a Senior Citizens Activities Center and an Arts and Crafts complex.

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department also has access (with prior permission) to local school facilities as follows:

Parkwood Elementary School: 6 outdoor basketball goals, 2 practice baseball fields, soccer field, and playground equipment.

Thompson Elementary: 2 outdoor basketball goals, open play field, and playground equipment.

Clyde Erwin Elementary: playground equipment.

Northwoods Elementary: 2 outdoor basketball goals, 1 practice softball/baseball field, and playground equipment.

Bell Fork Elementary: 2 outdoor basketball goals, 2 practice baseball fields, 2 soccer fields, and playground equipment.

Jacksonville Junior High: 1 gymnasium, 1 football/soccer field, 1 running track, and 4 outdoor basketball goals.

Northwoods Park Junior High: 1 gymnasium, 1 football/soccer field, 1 running track, 1 baseball/softball field, and 4 outdoor basketball goals.

Jacksonville Senior High: 1 gymnasium, 1 football/soccer stadium, 1 baseball field, 1 softball field, 1 running track, and 6 city-owned lighted tennis courts.

Coastal Carolina Community College: 1 softball field.

PROGRAMS DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department sponsors a wide variety of organized programs for the citizens of Jacksonville. Current programs sponsored by the department are as follows:

Arts & Craft Program

Ceramics: Weekly classes are offered for both children 10-16 and adults.

Craft Classes & Workshops: Offered to adults, in season or as they are warranted. Classes are held throughout the year in various subjects as they are requested and instructors are available. Some classes offered are as follows:

Sewing: basic, stretch

Art: oil painting, drawing, water colors

Ladies exercise: senior citizens exercise

Square dancing

Knitting and crocheting: various types of stitchery

Tennis

Organized Sports Program

Baseball

May - July

Pee Wee League for 7-9 year olds
Little Tar Heel League for 10-12 year olds
Junior Tar Heel League for 13-15 year olds

Softball

Men's Church League	May - August
Women's Church League	May - August
Men's Open League	April - August
Women's Open League	April - August
Men's Industrial League	
Girl's and Boy's Softball	

Basketball

Termite League for 10-12 year olds	January - March
Midget League for 13-15 year olds	January - March
Men's Open League	October - January
Women's Open League	October - January
Businessmen's League	November - February
Men's Church League	November - January
Women's Church League	November - January

Volleyball

Co-recreational for 18 and over	September - November
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Summer Program

The Summer Program is an 8-week organized program for children 6 through high school age. The participating centers and school facilities are open on a full 5 day schedule, with a complete supply of games, balls and bats, horseshoes, etc. for the children to use.

Organized tournaments on a city-wide basis are held, plus many area contests on anything the children are interested in. Prizes are awarded to the winners.

Free arts and crafts are offered once a week to children 6-10 years of age at each area.

An advanced crafts class for children 10 or over is offered each week at the Arts and Crafts Center.

The Northwoods Park Junior High Gym offers organized and free play time.

The centers, playgrounds, school areas, and gyms are all supervised by adults.

Senior Citizen Programs

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department sponsors the Onslow Golden Age Club, which meets every Thursday, and a Quilting Guild, which meets on Wednesday.

The Senior Citizens Center on Eastwood Drive has been furnished to them as a clubhouse.

Children Programs

Children's dancing: 5 years and over

Gymnastics: 3 and over

Tennis:

EVALUATION

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department offers a variety of organized programs for local citizens. Programs offered by the Recreation Department appear to be adequate to service local needs.

As can be seen from viewing Map 3, the spatial location of existing recreation facilities leaves many of the city's subdivisions without adequate, easily accessible recreation parks. All of the

existing parks are small, with Phillips Park being the largest, at 7.5 acres. The total area devoted to recreation of approximately 27 acres, is far below the suggested standards of 1 acre of park and recreation space for each 100 population. According to this criteria, the City should provide 225 acres of public recreation areas to service the needs of Jacksonville's 22,500 citizens.

As pointed out above, the spatial location of existing parks leaves many areas of the City without adequate park facilities. The system of neighborhood parks that the City now operates should serve a radius of approximately 1 mile. According to these criteria Brynn Marr, College Park, Country Club Hills, portions of Northwoods, Branchwood, and Cardinal Village, among other subdivisions, are without adequate recreation facilities. The City of Jacksonville has a general need for additional strategically located parks and recreation facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations contained herein would greatly improve Jacksonville's short supply of recreation facilities. Some of these facilities are programmed into the City's Capital Improvements Program. Because of the huge capital outlays that would be required to implement these recommendations, several of them are beyond the scope of the Capital Improvements Program.

1. The City should take advantage of scenic waterfront areas by acquiring and developing a large scale waterfront park (scheduled to be initiated in FY82-83 and completed in FY86-87).
2. The City should acquire and develop a neighborhood park in the Brynn Marr area (scheduled to be initiated in FY82-83, and completed in FY88-89).
3. The City should acquire and develop a community park, featuring both active and passive recreation facilities. The desired minimum size for such a park would be 100 acres (scheduled to be initiated in FY83-84 and completed in FY87-88).

4. The City should construct (perhaps a part of the community park) a multi-purpose gymnasium. (scheduled to be initiated FY87-88, and completed after FY89).
5. The City should develop several additional, multi-purpose softball fields in order to meet current and future demand for participants. These needed softball fields could be incorporated into recommended parks identified elsewhere in these recommendations.
6. The City should acquire and develop additional neighborhood park (active and passive) facilities in College Park, Country Club Hills, north Gum Branch Road area, and the Northwoods area.

SECTION V: PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT, AND DISTRIBUTION

DESCRIPTION

Water supply, distribution, and maintenance is managed by the Water Division of the Public Utilities Department. The Water Division has 22 employees charged with the responsibility of delivering an adequate quantity and quality of water to Jacksonville residents.

Jacksonville is presently served by three well fields; two active and one standby.

The standby system known as Well Field No. 1 is located along the railroad in the old downtown portion of the City. The water is taken from the Castle Hayne Formation and produces a water that, while potable, is undesirable due to high hardness and high hydrogen sulfide concentrations. Only two of these wells are ready for service. They result in a capacity of 0.34 MGD.

One major source of water for Jacksonville is Well Field No. 2 (commonly known as the 258 Well Field), which is located approximately eight miles northwest of the City, along State Road 1320 near its intersection with U. S. Hwy 258. There are six wells in this field drawing water from the Pee Dee Formation. The wells have a total capacity of 2.0 MGD.

The second major source of water is Well Field No. 3 (commonly known as the Gum Branch Well Field) which is located approximately 7 miles north of the present city limits on Gum Branch Road near its intersection with State Road 1316. This well field draws up to 3.67 MGD (3 wells) from the Pee Dee Formation and 0.43 MGD (2 wells) from the Castle Hayne Formation. Even though the quality is somewhat less in the Castle Hayne the mixture seems to neutralize the bad effects.

The total capacity obtainable from the above sources is 6.44 MGD.

Chart 5 lists the capacity of each well in their respective fields.

Water Treatment

The quality of water in Well Fields 2 and 3 is such that the only treatment required is chlorination for disinfection purposes.

Chlorination is provided along the supply main from Well Field No. 2 (258 Well Field), as well as at the treatment plant on Railroad Avenue. Well Field No. 3 (Gum Branch) is chlorinated at a pumping station in the well field area. Fluoridation is not required as it occurs naturally in the water.

Water Storage Facilities

Prior to 1972, the City had three elevated and one ground storage tanks with total capacities of 900,000 gallons elevated, and 500,000 gallons in ground storage at the Railroad Avenue Treatment Plant-Pumping Station.

Since 1972 an additional 1,000,000 gallons of elevated storage has been added -- half in the Northwoods area near the junior high school and the other half on Ellis Boulevard approximately one-half mile north of Lejeune Boulevard. An additional 500,000 gallon ground storage tank was also added at the Gum Branch Pumping Site at Well Field No. 3.

The May 1980 annexation also brought into the system the 400,000 gallon elevated tank in the Brynn Marr area.

The location and capacities of the water storage facilities are listed in Chart 6.

CHART 5

Well Field Capacities

Field No.	Well No.	Well Cap. (GPM)	Field Cap. (MGD)
1	OC-1	120	0.34
	OC-2	120	
2	258-1	300	2.00
	258-2	300	
	258-3	200	
	258-3A	100	
	258-4	200	
	258-5	300	
3	GB-2	150	4.10
	GB-3	150	
	GB-1	1200	
	GB-4	750	
	GB-5	600	
TOTAL ALL WELLS			6.44

CHART 6

Water Storage Facilities

No.	Type	Location	Capacity (MG)
1	EL	Water Treatment Plant	0.20
2	EL	Marine Blvd. & Cox Avenue	0.20
3	EL	Gum Branch Rd. & Henderson	0.50
4	EL	Northwoods	0.50
5	EL	Ellis Blvd. near Bell Fork	0.50
6	EL	Brynn Marr on 24 Road	<u>0.40</u>
TOTAL ELEVATED			2.30
7	GS	Water Treatment Plant	0.50
8	GS	Gum Branch Pump Station	<u>0.50</u>
TOTAL GROUND STORAGE			1.00
TOTAL STORAGE			<u>3.30</u>

EL - Elevated

GS - Ground Storage

Water Distribution System

There are two basic water supply systems, both controlled by storage tank level. The first system consists of the 258 Well Field and its 16" transmission supply main to the ground storage tank at the Water Treatment Plant. From the treatment plant storage tank, water is pumped into the City distribution system, the need determined by the water level of the U. S. Hwy. 17 (Marine Boulevard) storage tank.

The other system consists of the Gum Branch high-service pumping station, which draws water from a ground storage tank and pumps it directly into the City grid through a 16" transmission/supply main. This system is regulated by the U. S. Hwy. 17 tank water level.

High service pumping at the water treatment plant consists of three pumps rated at 300, 500, and 1000 GPM with a stand-by pump rated at 1400 GPM. Those at Gum Branch consist of two 1850 GPM vertical turbine type centrifugal pumps with space for a third pump.

The system pressures are maintained generally in the 40 to 50 PSI range. The system is monitored and controlled from the control center located at the water treatment plant on Railroad Avenue. It can be done either automatically or remote/manual from this location, or may be manually controlled from the pumping stations themselves. In-addition to the U. S. Hwy. 17 tank, the level of all other tanks is monitored in the control center.

The system consists of all sizes of pipe from 2 inch to 16 inch, with 6 inch generally the most common. Generally a 6 inch is the minimum used for new work where fire hydrants are used. There are currently approximately 14 miles of 16 inch line, 19 miles of 12 inch line, 2 miles of 10 inch line, 26 miles of 8 inch line, 44 miles of 6 inch line, 2 miles of 4 inch line, and 18 miles of 2 inch line on the City distribution system.

EVALUATION

Every area within the City is either served, or capable of being served, by the City with both an adequate quantity and quality of water. There have been some distribution lines identified in the older section of town that need to be replaced. Scheduled for FY82-83 is the preparation of a water supply and distribution study, which will provide a thorough evaluation of the present water system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The scheduled Jacksonville Water Supply and Distribution Study mentioned above will provide an evaluation of the current water system. This report will also contain both long and short range recommendations for system improvement. The results and recommendations of the water supply and distribution study should be incorporated into this report for future reference. Some major projects that are anticipated to be identified as needs in the Water Supply and Distribution Study are scheduled in the City's Capital Improvements Program (Section IX of this report). The projects and schedule outlined in the Capital Improvements Program should be implemented by the City.

WASTEWATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL

DESCRIPTION

The wastewater facilities servicing the Greater Jacksonville Area are owned and operated by the City of Jacksonville, Public Utilities Department.

The treatment plant was designed and built during the period 1975-81, under the 201 Construction Grants Program. The plant is located on South Court Street, on the site of the previous treatment plant. (Built 1941, upgraded 1953, and 1965).

Operation and maintenance of the treatment plant is by the Public Utilities Department, Wastewater Treatment Division which has twelve employees in three sections; Maintenance (3), Operations (6), Laboratory (2), and is managed by the Wastewater Superintendent.

The wastewater collection system contains in excess of 90 miles of sanitary sewage collector and interceptor lines ranging in size from 8" to 36". (A detailed inventory is not available at this time). Transport of sanitary sewage in the system is facilitated by 24 sewage pump stations ranging in size from 20 GPM to 4250 GPM. (See pump station inventory chart 7). Maintenance of the line system is by the Public Utilities Department, Lines Maintenance Division, and the pump stations are maintained by the Wastewater Treatment Division, Maintenance Section.

Treatment is accomplished by bar screening, grit removal, primary static screening, packed biological reactor, secondary clarification, chlorination and reoxygenation. Solids stabilization is by aerobic digestion and sand drying beds with landfill disposal.

Treatment plant capacity is 4.46 MGD with a design population of 39,000 (1995). Average daily flow in 1981 was 2.31 MGD. Currently there are no significant industrial contributors.

Use of the City wastewater system is regulated by ordinance (Chapter 24A). Charges for sewage services are established by the User Charge System (Chapter 24A-9C, adopted May 20, 1980, effective July 1, 1980).

At this time, the City has commissioned a "Sludge Management Study" to address both short term and long term solutions for treatment plant problems related to NPDES permit compliance and sludge treatment and disposal alternatives. This study is scheduled for completion in late 1982.

Sludge disposal in the sanitary landfill is currently being augmented by disposal of liquid sludge product in the abandoned Brynn Marr Lagoon.

CHART 7

PUMP STATION INVENTORY

STATION	P#	CAPACITY	DRIVE	HP	TELEMETRY	STANDBY POWER	TOTAL CAPAC.
ELLIS	1	3,125gpm	variable	50	yes	130KW fixed	9,375gpm
	2	3,125gpm	variable	50			
	3	3,125gpm	direct	50			
BRYNN MARR	1	3,450gpm	variable	60	yes	300KW fixed	10,350gpm
	2	3,450gpm	variable	60			
	3	3,450gpm	direct	60			
HARGETT	1	4,250gpm	variable	75	yes	200KW fixed	12,750gpm
	2	4,250gpm	variable	75			
	3	4,250gpm	direct	75			
HENDERSON	1	3,500gpm	variable	60	yes	130KW fixed	10,500gpm
	2	3,500gpm	variable	60			
	3	3,500gpm	direct	60			
SHERWOOD	1	3,500gpm	variable	50	yes	130KW fixed	10,500gpm
	2	3,500gpm	variable	50			
	3	3,500gpm	direct	50			
BROOKVIEW	1	600gpm	direct sub	9.4	yes	30KW fixed	1,200gpm
	2	600gpm	direct sub	9.4			
DECATUR	1	420gpm	direct	7.5	yes	30KW fixed	840gpm
	2	420gpm	direct	7.5			
BARDEN	1	425gpm	direct	7.5	yes	30KW fixed	850gpm
	2	425gpm	direct	7.5			
PINE LODGE	1	235gpm	direct sub	5.0	yes	mobile	470gpm
	2	235gpm	direct sub	5.0			
FORD STREET	1	120gpm	direct sub	2.5	yes	mobile	240gpm
	2	120gpm	direct sub	2.5			
CARDINAL	1	250gpm	direct sub	2.5	yes	mobile	500gpm
	2	250gpm	direct sub	2.5			

CHART 7 (con't)

STATION	P#	CAPACITY	DRIVE	HP	TELEMETRY	STANDBY POWER	TOTAL CAPAC.
BELL FORK	1	120gpm	direct	3	yes	mobile	240gpm
	2	120gpm	direct	3			
ON SLOW MALL	1	300gpm	direct	5	yes	mobile	600gpm
	2	300gpm	direct	5			
TRIANGLE	1	200gpm	direct	3	yes	mobile	400gpm
	2	200gpm	direct	3			
FISHERMAN'S	1	200gpm	direct	10	yes	mobile	400gpm
	2	200gpm	direct	10			
BARRUS	1	200gpm	direct	5	yes	none	400gpm
	2	200gpm	direct	5			
CANTERBURY	1	250gpm	direct	5	yes	none	500gpm
	2	250gpm	direct	5			
MEMORIAL	1	200gpm	direct	3	yes	none	400gpm
	2	200gpm	direct	3			
COUNTRY CLUB	1	500gpm	direct	5.5	yes	none	1,000gpm
	2	500gpm	direct	5.5			
UNIVERSITY	1	250gpm	direct	7.5	yes	none	500gpm
	2	250gpm	direct	7.5			
HOLIDAY	1	100gpm	direct	7.5	yes	none	200gpm
	2	100gpm	direct	7.5			
PINE VALLEY	1	250gpm	direct	5	yes	none	500gpm
	2	250gpm	direct	5			
COLLEGE PARK	1	200gpm	direct	5	yes	none	400gpm
	2	200gpm	direct	5			
BAYVIEW	1	20gpm	direct	3	no	none	40gpm
	2	20gpm	direct	3			

EVALUATION

The City of Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment Plant was evaluated in February, 1982, in conjunction with the development of a Sludge Management Plan being prepared by CH₂M Hill Engineers.

The treatment plant was upgraded in accordance with the recommendation of the Greater Jacksonville 201 Facilities Plan. The new facilities became fully operational in August, 1980. The treatment plant was designed to serve an anticipated 1995 population of 39,000 at 4.46 million gallons per day. Current loading is averaging 2.25 million gallons per day or 50% of design. At this level of loading, the treatment plant is having difficulty complying with all of the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. This difficulty is predicted to worsen as flows increase.

In summary, the following deficiencies have been observed:

1. Various mechanical problems exist in primary and secondary treatment equipment.
2. The design of the flow monitoring units render them of limited accuracy.
3. The main plant pump station capacities are not suited to low to medium flows.
4. The packed biological filter is organically overloaded.
5. The secondary clarifiers have sludge withdrawal difficulties.
6. The sludge pump station has limited operational flexibility.
7. The sludge digestors are both organically and hydraulically overloaded, have insufficient oxygen supply capacity, and lack back-up for the mechanical aerators.
8. The sludge decant chamber is inadequate both in design and

performance..

9. The sludge drying beds are inadequate with respect to the number needed for both current and future loadings.
10. The polymer feed system for sludge treatment is of questionable capacity for anticipated requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several of the deficiencies noted are associated with the sludge handling facilities, which have been identified as a primary cause of the difficulty in meeting NPDES Permit requirements. It was for this reason that the City initiated the development of the Sludge Management Plan. This plan should be completed by late 1982.

Preliminary estimates for several sludge management alternatives indicate that substantial capital investment will be required for necessary treatment plant modifications.

At this point in time, there is no knowledge of problems (due to lack of study) associated with extension of existing service lines due to inadequate trunkline or pump station size. The results of the sludge management plan should be incorporated into this study upon its completion.

The City's Capital Improvements Program (Section IX of this report) details some equipment needs, line extensions, and improvement projects. The schedule and projects, as depicted in the Capital Improvements Program, should be implemented.

SECTION VI: ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER (Future City Hall)

DESCRIPTION

The former Belks Department store was purchased by the City of Jacksonville for use as a community services center in 1981. The building contains 23,400 square feet of space with an additional 61,000 square feet of parking area. The building is located adjacent to the main post office, near the intersections of Johnson Boulevard, New Bridge Street, and Lejeune Boulevard, and provides an excellent location for the proposed municipal complex.

EVALUATION

The square footage available at the Belks building should be adequate to provide office space for municipal services until at least the year 2000. Due to its recent acquisition, there are no City services operating out of the building, but an architect has been retained to design the interior office layout.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations on interior design and future space requirements will not be available until the architectural study is completed. Funds have been allocated in the Capital Improvements Program (Section IX of this report) for renovation of this structure into the proposed Community Services Center.

CITY HALL (Future Public Safety Center)

DESCRIPTION

The existing City Hall administrative offices, located at 206 Marine Boulevard, encompass approximately 9,000 square feet of enclosed area. The City Hall provides space for the Council Chambers,

Manager's offices, City Clerk's office, Planning Department, Public Works/Engineering administrative offices, Building Inspections offices, Community Development offices, and the Finance Department (including data processing, billing and collection, payroll, and purchasing).

EVALUATION

It is anticipated that all City offices currently in the City Hall will be moved to, and permanently housed at the new Community Services Center. The existing City Hall structure has been well-maintained, and will provide needed room for expansion of the Police and Fire Departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An internal study should be completed in order to determine space needs of the police and fire departments, that could be met when City administrative offices move to the Community Services Center.
2. The City should conduct a study of the existing electrical system to determine its adequacy to handle any additional demands.

GARAGE

DESCRIPTION

The Jacksonville City Garage was constructed in 1978 using a combination of Local Public Works Funds and Revenue Sharing Monies. The garage is staffed by a supervisor, three mechanics, an automotive assistant, and an automotive clerk. The garage has five bays and services all of the City's automotive needs, with the exception of automotive transmission work and body repair work. There are currently fifteen pieces of heavy equipment and ninety-three other vehicles being serviced by the City garage. The garage has established a preventive

maintenance program, and with it and normal breakdowns, processes some 250-300 work orders per month.

EVALUATION

The City garage is a modern facility which is adequate to service the City's vehicle fleet, other than some basic equipment needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The City should place the parts inventory, fleet maintenance, and gas reports on computer for ease of retrieval and maintenance.
2. The City should purchase an overhead engine hoist and permanently install it at the garage.
3. The existing front-end alignment machine should be replaced.
4. The City should construct a security fence around the garage complex for garage and vehicle storage security.
5. The City should seek to acquire automotive transmission repair equipment so that this work could be handled by the garage.

SECTION VII: EDUCATION FACILITIES

ONslow COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

DESCRIPTION

There are twenty-four public elementary, junior high, and high schools in the Onslow County School System. Chart 7 lists each school with basic information about its facilities and enrollment. Those schools offering the major service to the Jacksonville urban area include Bell Fork Elementary, Clyde Erwin Elementary, Northwoods Elementary, Parkwood Elementary, Summersill Elementary, Tabernacle School, Thompson Elementary, Jacksonville Junior High, Northwoods Park Junior High, Jacksonville Senior High School, and White Oak High School.

EVALUATION

It is important to note from Chart 8 that the designed school capacity for Onslow County schools is 13,684 while 1981-82 enrollment is 14,376. Additional school age children will be seeking to enroll in these already overcrowded Onslow County schools due to projected population growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Division of School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction published a document entitled Onslow County 1979-1980: School Survey Report, in June of 1980. This document contains a detailed description and evaluation of the Onslow County School System, and should be read by anyone desiring more information about the Onslow County School System. Pages 135-143 of that report contain recommendations that were prepared by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. This section on recommendations is reprinted as follows:

"The concern of the Onslow County people for the quality of the educational opportunities which are available to their youth is evidenced by the instructional program and by the funds recently spent for new facilities and for renovations to the older ones. This concern is

CHART 8

TABLE 30.

DATA FOR ONSLOW COUNTY SCHOOLS

SCHOOL & GRADES	ACRES	YEAR BUILT	ADDITIONS	PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS	CLASSROOMS OR TEACHING STATIONS*	DESIGNED SCHOOL CAPACITY	ADM. SPACE	MEDIA OR LIBRARY	ADEQUACY OF SPECIAL FACILITIES**	ENROLLMENT 1981-82
BELL FORK ELEM.(4-6)...	27.0	1960	.... 1967	.... 18	.... 20	.... 440	..A	.... I	.... A	421
BLUE CREEK ELEM.(K-3)	26.5	1955/57	1960, 1974	32	28	616	I	I	A	687
CLYDE ERWIN ELEM.(K-3)...	15.7	1952	.... 1960	.... 31	.... 28	..550	..I	.... I	.... A	660
DIXON ELEM.(K-8)	23.1	1928	1935/40/43/ 50/51/58/59/ 61/62/64	47	41	792	I	I	I	
DIXON HIGH (9-12)	36.2	1968/69	.... 1975	.... 26	.... 28	..616	..A	.... A	.... A	978
JACKSONVILLE JR. HIGH(7-9)	8.0	1940	1951/52/55 59/70	33	32	660	A	A	A	439
JACKSONVILLE SR. HIGH(10-12)	42.9	1959	1961/64/68/70	62	57	1,034	I	I	A	475
MORTON ELEM.(K-5)	20.0	1967/68	1975	26	27	506	I	I	I	1149
NORTHWOODS ELEM.(K-6)	15.0	1954	1957/67	24	24	528	A	I	I	717
NORTHWOODS PARK JR. HIGH (7-9)	37.5	1963	1964/65/ 66/68/70	31	30	660	A	A	A	560
PARKWOOD ELEM. (K-6)	19.8	1969		18	17	286	I	A	A	610
RICHLANDS ELEM.(K-5)	13.6	1926	1935/48/50/ 52/55/57/ 60/77/79	45	48	1,012	A	I	A	395
RICHLANDS HIGH (9-12)	42.0	1950	1953/56/71 72/75/79	33	35	770	A	A	A	900
SILVERDALE ELEM.(K-3)	29.0	1953	1961	13	11	242	I	I	I	608
SUMMERSILL ELEM.(K-6)	28.0	1966		21	20	396	I	I	A	250
SWANSBORO ELEM.(K-3)	11.5	1931	1936/51/75	23	20	440	I	A	A	602
SWANSBORO MIDDLE(4-6)	20.0	1970		16	15	352	A	A	A	455
SWANSBORO JR. HIGH(7-8)	18.0	1975		12	11	242	I	I	A	331
SWANSBORO SR. HIGH(9-12)	38.9	1952	1953/54/57/ 60/61/62/63	32	33	726	I	I	A	234
SOUTHWEST JR-SR. HIGH(7-12)	64.5	1976		40	29	638	I	A	A	567
TABERNACLE ELEM.(4-8)	22.6	1927	1945/50/52/ 54/55/59/62	30	27	594	I	I	A	751
TREKLER JR. HIGH (6-8)	18.5	1964/67	1952/53	24	16	352	A	I	A	685
THOMPSON ELEM. (K-6)	8.1	1948	1950/58	26	26	528	I	A	I	478
WHITE OAK HIGH (9-12)	48.7	1969	1970/72/74	46	32	704	A	I	A	513
	627.1			709	656	13,684				911
										14,376

*PERMANENT & TEMPORARY. DOES NOT INCLUDE MOBILE UNITS.

**BASED ON PRESENT ENROLLMENT.

Source: Onslow County Land Use Plan, 1981. Updated by Onslow County School System, 1982.

further evidenced by the request of the Onslow County Board of Education and the administration for this study upon which to base long-range plans. The people are to be commended for these efforts which were obvious to the Survey Committee throughout the visit.

While conducting the survey, the Committee attempted to identify some of the basic problems presently confronting the school system, and those lying ahead which might obstruct long-range plans for better schools.

Several geographical features make the county a typical. Three large expanses of land divide the county. Camp Lejeune occupies nearly a fourth of the county and divides the coastal territory. A large pocosin occupies the southwest, and Hoffman Forest divides the north. These three bodies plus some sparsely populated areas create three fairly isolated school districts - Richlands, Dixon, and Swansboro. The population density occurs in and around Jacksonville and is served by three high schools. Two of these have a large student body, and thus are able to offer a full curriculum. The other four high schools are small and have a fairly limited number of courses available.

Pupil population projections indicate a decline among the high school students over the next five years; however, an increasing population among the elementary students should make the high school decline only temporary. The present high school membership is less than adequate to support six comprehensive high school programs. In fact, three or four would be the ideal number to assure a full curriculum and efficient operation. The remoteness of some areas and the distance between them inhibits operating so few high schools.

The facilities section of the study reveals the many building needs facing the county. Many students are housed in buildings that are inadequate for a modern educational program, are not conducive to learning, and in some instances, are in violation of fire code requirements. The location of some schools, in relation to the location of the population of the county and their decreasing enrollment, make their efficient use difficult.

The poorest facilities among the schools are Jacksonville Junior High, Tabernacle, Walter Thompson, and Swansboro Elementary. White Oak High School is over-utilized and depends upon 16 relocatable units to house students.

The organizational pattern varies among the schools with little consistency around which to develop a strong program. This is particularly true among the middle school/junior high grades, where a program developed for their specific needs, is weak.

Utilization of the present facilities necessitates a mixed feeder plan with students from one school being separated, and sent to different middle or junior high schools, and then separated again for high school.

In light of the above problems identified, the Committee attempted to derive workable solutions for the consideration of the board and administration to assist in the development of long-range plans. Two alternatives seemed to offer possible solutions. The Committee strongly favored the first as the better of the two being more efficient programatically and economically.

Basic to the Committee's first alternative is the division of the county into five districts served by five high schools, six middle schools, and twelve elementary schools. For most, the organization would be grades K-5, 6-8, and 9-12. Complete consistency in the pattern does not seem feasible at this time, in order to make the most efficient use of the existing facilities with the present membership. Two school districts, Richlands and Swansboro, would best be organized K-4, 5-8, and 9-12. Dixon would best be organized K-4, and 5-8. Some shifting of present attendance areas is necessary to make the most efficient use of existing facilities and to keep schools within desirable membership ranges.

The following outlines the Committee's recommendations for the first option:

Option 1

Richlands District

Continue Richlands High School as a 9-12 school. Carefully monitor membership. If continued decline is realized, consolidation of this school may be necessary later. The school's optimal capacity is 770, average daily membership last year was 595 and projection indicate a decline to 465 by 1983-84.

Convert Richlands Elementary to a middle school for grades 5-8. Utilize the gym, two-story auditorium building, classroom-band building, cafeteria, and shops, which will thus house 500-600 students. Average daily membership was 641 in 1978-79.

Convert Trexler to an elementary school. Utilize the kindergarten building, the 14 classroom building, and the original building, which will thus house 800-900 students. Average daily membership in 1978-79 was 821.

Dixon District

Convert the high school to a middle school for grades 5-8. Send high school students, grades 9-12, to Southwest High School.

Continue Dixon Elementary School for grades K-4. Raze unneeded buildings and replace others when funds are available.

Monitor membership carefully from this area. Should significant growth occur a new high school may be considered for this area later.

Southwest District

Add classrooms and specialized areas as needed to accomodate students from Dixon High School. Present average daily membership totals from the two schools is 1,267. Optimal capacity of Southwest is 638. High school membership is expected to decline in a few years.

MAP 4

ONSLOW COUNTY

Option I

5 High Schools (9-12)

6 Middle Schools

3 (5-8)

3 (6-8)

12 Elementary Schools

7 (K-5)

3 (K-4)

1 (K-2)

1 (3-5)

Close Tabernacle

Jacksonville Jr. High

Swansboro Elementary

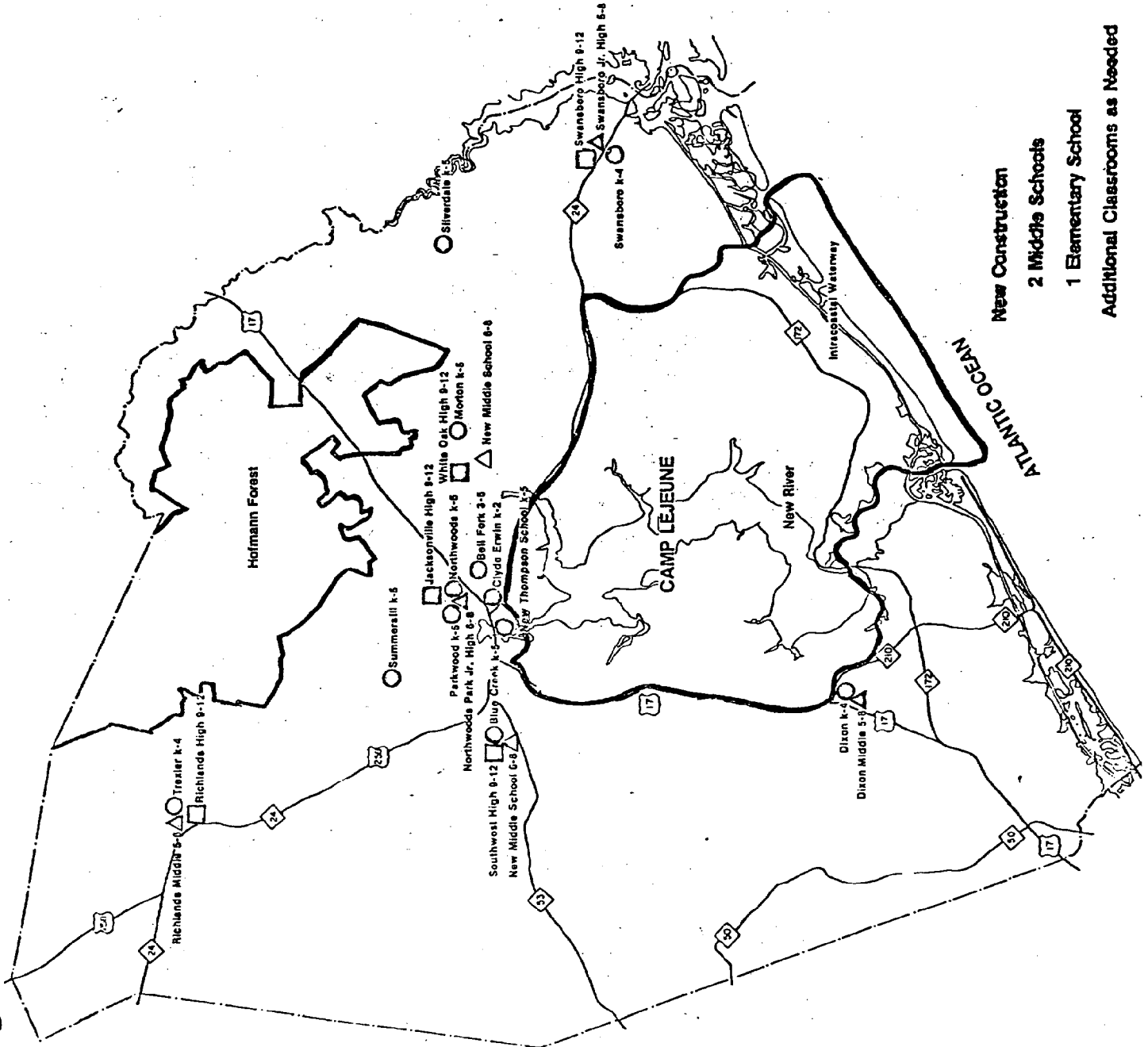
Replace Thompson

New Construction

2 Middle Schools

1 Elementary School

Additional Classrooms as Needed



Build a new middle school for 750 students in grades 6-8 to replace Jacksonville Junior High School. Location should be convenient to both the Southwest area of the county and Jacksonville.

Replace Thompson School on the same site or a new site to serve grades K-5. Anticipated membership is 423.

Continue Summersill and Blue Creek Elementary schools as K-5 schools. Summersill may be slightly over-utilized with an anticipated membership of 443 and an optimal capacity of 396.

Jacksonville District

Reorganize Jacksonville Senior High as a 9-12 school.

Replace temporary facilities when funds are available.

Reassign students as necessary between Jacksonville High, Southwest, and White Oak to equalize membership among the three schools. According to the 1978-79 average daily membership data, this would be approximately 1,200. The optimal capacity of Jacksonville High School is 1,034 without using temporary facilities.

Continue Northwoods Park Junior High as a middle school for grades 6-8.

Reassign students from Summersill area is needed, to equalize membership. Anticipated membership is 630. The optimal capacity is 660.

Continue Parkwood and Northwoods as K-5 schools. Reassign students between these areas to adjust membership according to the school's capacities.

Continue Clyde Erwin as K-2 and Bell Fork as 3-5.

White Oak District

Continue White Oak as a 9-12 high school. Add classroom and specialized areas as needed. Anticipated temporary decline in high school membership

should be studied carefully in determining building needs.

Construct a new middle school for approximately 750 students in grades 6-8. Location should be centrally located within the high school attendance area.

The new middle school could serve the students from the Morton area and some of the students from the Bell Fork and Silverdale areas. Reassign attendance areas to adjust membership.

Continue Morton and Silverdale as K-5 schools. Add classrooms and specialized areas as needed to accommodate membership at these schools.

Close Tabernacle.

Swansboro District

Continue Swansboro High School as a 9-12 school. Reassign approximately 100 students from the Tabernacle area to Swansboro High School. Anticipated membership is 755 and the school's optimal capacity is 726.

Continue Swansboro Junior High as a middle school for grades 5-8. Reassign some students from the Tabernacle area. Add classrooms and specialized areas, including a gym, as needed to accommodate increased membership..

Close Swansboro Elementary School. Reorganize Swansboro Middle as a K-4 elementary school for approximately 550 students. Add classrooms and specialized areas as needed to accommodate increased membership.

Option II

Option II differs in the number of high schools serving the county. In this option, Dixon High School would be continued. Present membership is small which limits the number of courses and specialized personnel that can be economically offered. However, the isolation of the Dixon area to the rest of the county may make continuation of this school necessary. Maintaining an additional high school necessitates

MAP 5

ONSLOW COUNTY

Option II

6 High Schools (9-12)

5 Middle Schools

2 (5-8)

3 (6-8)

12 Elementary Schools

7 (K-5)

2 (K-4)

1 (K-2)

1 (3-5)

1 (K-8)

Close Tabernacle

Jacksonville Jr. High

Swansboro Elementary

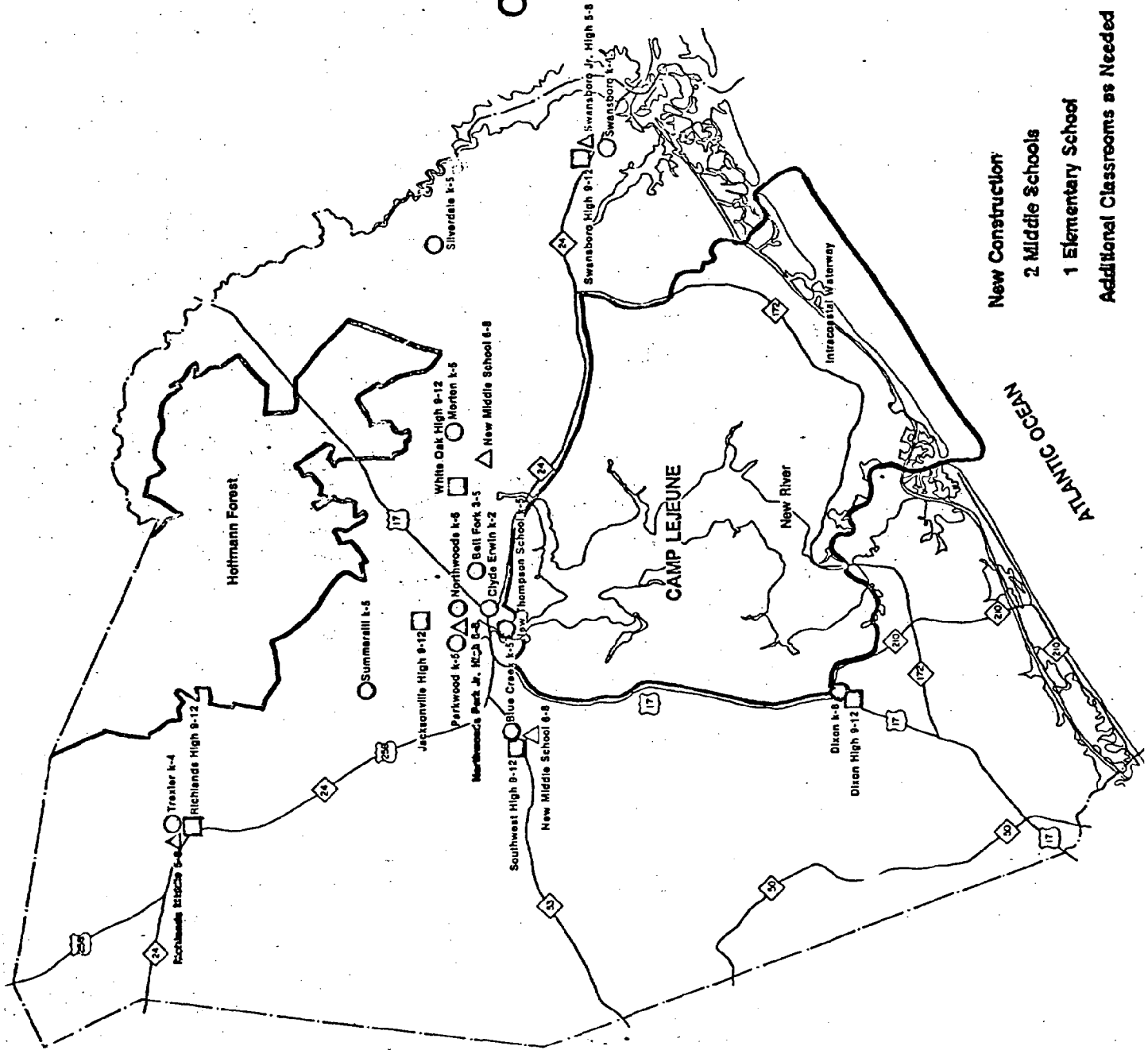
Replace Thompson

New Construction

2 Middle Schools

1 Elementary School

Additional Classrooms as Needed



some changes among the remaining schools. These changes are reflected below:

Richlands District

Same as Option I

Dixon District

Continue Dixon High School as a 9-12 high school. The optimal capacity of the school is 616 and the average daily membership is expected to remain at approximately 480.

Continue Dixon Elementary School. Organize as a school within a school plan with a full middle school program for grades 6-8.

Replace older facilities as funds are available.. If significant growth occurs in the area, consideration should be given to building a new elementary school or a new middle school either on the existing site or a new site.

Southwest District

Same as Option I except that the expected membership of the high school should be approximately 1,000, as Dixon students will not be assigned to this district. Fewer additional classrooms will be needed.

Jacksonville District

Same as Option I except for smaller membership due to reassigning students to equalize enrollment among Southwest, White Oak, and Jacksonville high schools. Expected membership for Jacksonville Senior High School should be approximately 1,200 with some decline anticipated. The optimal capacity of the school is 1,034 in permanent facilities.

White Oak District

Same as Option I.

Swansboro District

Same as Option I.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

More specialized personnel in art, music, guidance, media, and physical education are needed particularly in the elementary schools. More local funds should be allocated for this purpose.

All schools should have certified librarians.

Tax monies should be allocated to replace student fees, fund-raising activities, and concession sales in the schools.

Media centers and cafeterias which are smaller than recommended should be expanded or replaced if the schools are to continue for more than short-range use.

Cafeterias should be provided for Trexler, Swansboro Junior, and Dixon High schools.

Smaller school sites should be expanded if possible.

Adequate funds should be allocated for needed site development and landscaping.

Additional funds should be provided for maintenance and janitorial services.

All schools should have permanent facilities for indoor play and other specialized activities such as art, music, reading, and math.

Relocatable units and temporary facilities should be replaced with permanent ones at schools expected to serve for more than short-range use.

Consideration should be given to the installation of laundry equipment for towels and uniforms in the secondary schools.

Additional toilet facilities and a gym are needed at Swansboro Junior High School.

All non-code heat units should be replaced and other non-code items corrected.

Schools with on-site wastewater treatment facilities should upgrade these facilities to comply with the requirements and recommendations of the Division of Environmental Management of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development."

COASTAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

DESCRIPTION

Coastal Carolina Community College is located at 444 Western Boulevard, and has an enrollment of approximately 2,500 students. The buildings located on the campus are as follows:

Ragsdale Building: Named after Hugh Ragsdale, the Ragsdale Building houses various commercial courses such as Secretarial Science, Data Processing, Business, Marketing & Retailing, and other courses. This was the first building constructed on the Western Boulevard campus.

Occupational Building (Trades): The Trades Building consists of classrooms and vocation education shops for the instruction of Auto Body Repair, Auto Mechanics, Surveying, Drafting, Criminal Justice, Welding, Electronic Servicing, Electrical Installation, and Heating/Air Conditioning/Refrigeration.

Classroom Building #1: This building is for general instruction purposes, especially in the College Transfer areas.

Learning Resources Center: The Learning Resources Center houses the library and audiovisual center for research and information purposes, as well as study areas for the students to utilize.

Student Center: The Student Center consists of the Student Affairs offices (counselors, registrar, VA representative), Cafeteria services and the College Bookstore.

Administration Building: This building is used by the administration of the College for offices, and is considered a general reception and information center.

Health/Occupational Sciences Building: The Health/Occupational Sciences Building houses the various health programs offered by this institution in the areas of nursing and dental, as well as the different sciences offered. Consisting of classrooms and laboratories, the Health/Occupational Sciences Building also has a complete dental clinic.

Fine Arts Building: This building is used by the Fine Arts instructors for the teaching of art, drama, and music in the different classrooms. An auditorium is also located in this building for general use.

Currently under construction, a 25,700 square foot Skills Center should be completed by the first of October, 1982. This building will be used in the instruction of the machinist program, electronics engineering program, and diesel program to provide skilled labor for the local industries.

EVALUATION

Coastal Carolina Community College is a new facility offering a wide range of programs. The college provides top quality educational programs and is utilized heavily by area residents. The completion and opening of the Skills Center will do much to enhance the areas capability of attracting needed industry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Coastal Carolina Community College Master Plan should be implemented. This plan calls for the eventual construction of another classroom building, a physical education facility with a gymnasium, and a lecture hall. There is no adopted schedule for construction of these additional facilities, but it is anticipated that they will be constructed when funding becomes available.

SECTION VIII: OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

ONslow MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DESCRIPTION

Onslow Memorial Hospital is located on Western Boulevard and was constructed in 1974. The hospital is managed by the Onslow County Hospital Authority, members of which are appointed by the County Commissioners. The existing hospital contains 162 beds (12 of which are in a new critical care unit). When the hospital was constructed the sixth and seventh floors were left vacant so that additional beds and support facilities could be added as the need arose.

The hospital currently has a staff of 566 employees, with approximately 50 consulting physicians.

EVALUATION

Onslow Memorial Hospital is a modern facility with adequate room for future expansion. Good quality health care is available to the citizens of Onslow County through this fine hospital facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Onslow County Hospital Authority has established a Planning Committee composed of authority members and local health care deliverers. This Planning Committee is in the process of drafting a multi-year planning/facilities needs document, which should be ready during late 1982. The findings of the Planning Committee's report should be incorporated into this document as the formal recommendations.

ONslow COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

DESCRIPTION

The Onslow County Public Library is located at the intersection of Doris Avenue Extension and Plaza Drive. The library was dedicated in 1976 and a small auditorium was added in 1981. Besides the main library, there are three branch libraries, on Wilmington Street in Richlands, at the corner of Webb and Church Street in Swansboro, and in the old firehouse building in Sneads Ferry. There are a total of 16 full-time employees and 6 part-time employees, who staff the main and branch libraries.

The library system has a bookmobile, which is used to travel to homes county-wide, as well as a van, and an automobile which are also used county-wide for the Children's Outreach Program. The library maintains a community information center, two dial-a-story lines, and a genealogy room. The library also sponsors many other community services and programs.

The Onslow County Library also participates in the interlibrary loan service from the North Carolina State Library.

EVALUATION

Chart 9 presents comparison data between the Onslow County Public Library and the suggested North Carolina Library standards for communities the size of Onslow County. As can be seen by viewing the chart, the Onslow County system is below state standards for most categories.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Onslow County Library should be improved so that it will eventually comply with suggested standards. It is anticipated that complying with the suggested state standards will be a multi-year process.

CHART 9

ONSLOW COUNTY
PUBLIC LIBRARY

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE STANDARDS

Hours open per week (main library)	63	66
Collection Size		
Books	65,000	206,000
Juvenile Books	28.9%	33.3%
Sound Recordings	2,565	3,000
Films and Filmstrips	225	112
Periodicals		
Titles	120	400
Years hold back issues	3	10-15
Personnel		
Professional (state certified librarians)	2 (positions both vacant)	7
Full-time employees (including branch employees)	14	33
Facilities (square footage)		
Main library	8,800	50,000

COUNTY OFFICES

DESCRIPTION

Of prime importance to the local community is the presence of county offices. These offices tend to add stability wherever located, and serve to attract many patrons to the area. Onslow County has three major concentrations of offices. The major concentration of county offices is in the old downtown area. The old downtown complex contains the Summersill Building, which houses the County Commissioners, Courts, County Manager, Register of Deeds, Finance Department, Purchasing Department, and Veteran Services; the Courthouse, which houses the Courts, District Attorney, and the Board of Elections; the Sheriff's Department, which houses administrative offices and the county jail; the old jail, which houses the Planning Department and Onslow Clean County offices; the County Revenue Building, which houses the Tax Department; the old District Building, which houses the Detective Division of the Sheriff's Department, Juvenile Probation Office, and the Adult Probation and Parole Offices; and the Lutz Building, which is in the process of being renovated to house the Tax Department, Planning Department, Onslow Clean County, Juvenile Probation, and Adult Probation and Parole offices. When the Lutz Building is occupied, the Detective Division will move into the old jail, and the old District Building and the County Revenue Building will be razed and needed parking constructed.

The Georgetown office complex is located on Georgetown Road. This complex houses the County Water Department, Inspections Department, Region P Human Development offices, and the Board of Education Administrative offices. Most of these offices are located within the old Coastal Carolina Community College complex.

The third major concentration of county offices are at the old Onslow County Hospital on College Street. The old hospital provides office space for various county, state, and federal offices including Social Services, Council on Aging, Health Department, Emergency Management Coordinator, County Maintenance, Agricultural Extension Service, Southeast Regional Education Center, Farmer's Home Administration,

Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Other county offices such as the ABC Board, Mental Health Department, and the Economic Development Commission are scattered throughout the Jacksonville area.

EVALUATION

Most county offices are well-maintained and structurally sound, with the exception of the County Revenue Building and the old District Building, both of which are scheduled for demolition. The three county office concentrations are an asset to both the county and the city, and all efforts should be made to protect them from deterioration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

County offices should be maintained to the highest quality possible so that they continue to be assets to the community.

AIRPORT

DESCRIPTION

The Albert J. Ellis Airport is located approximately 14 miles north of Jacksonville on Catherine Lake Road (SR 1001). The airport is owned and operated by Onslow County, with the Albert J. Ellis Airport Authority acting as an advisory board to the Onslow County Commissioners.

Existing facilities at the airport include a 7,100 foot lighted runway, a parallel lighted taxiway, a 13,100 square foot terminal building, a small airplane maintenance hangar, and a crash fire rescue building with its related equipment.

Piedmont Airlines is the only commercial carrier serving the airport. Piedmont flights vary according to need. Information concerning passenger statistics and actual departures is presented as Chart 10. As can be seen by viewing the chart, there was a steady increase in traffic up until 1978, then a decline so that there were only 1,899 departures in 1980. In 1981 a substantial increase in enplanements, deplanements, and actual departures occurred, and according to Piedmont Airline officials, 1982 promises to be better than 1981.

CHART 10

PIEDMONT AIRLINES TRAFFIC, 1975-1981

ALBERT J ELLIS AIRPORT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enplanements</u>	<u>Deplanements</u>	<u>Actual Departures</u>
1975	42,853	56,595	2,484
1976	45,444	57,196	2,197
1977	47,246	62,325	2,175
1978	48,380	64,050	2,611
1979	47,480	61,597	2,317
1980	39,894	49,315	1,899
1981	46,216	55,775	2,130

EVALUATION

The Albert J. Ellis Airport is capable of servicing Onslow County's air needs during the immediate future. Due to its rural location, there are no conflicting land uses within the airport vicinity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recently adopted (April 19, 1982) Onslow County Land Use Compatability Plan, prepared by Pridgen and Associates, contains the following recommendations for the Albert J. Ellis Airport:

1. Onslow County should seek to purchase the residential development rights within the LDN (a measurement of noise levels) 65 contour.
2. Onslow County should construct noise barriers at strategic locations around the existing airport.
3. Onslow County should require that all future subdivisions within the LDN 55 contour bear a certification of noise exposure.

POST OFFICES

DESCRIPTION

A post office is a federal government facility which is important to the local community. It is desirable to have post offices in close proximity to all major commercial and residential areas. The United States Government currently maintains three post offices within the Jacksonville city limits. The main post office is located on New Bridge Street, while branch offices are located in the Northwoods and New River Shopping Centers.

EVALUATION

The existing post offices adequately serve the needs of the Jacksonville area, with the exception of the rapidly developing Western Boulevard area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The postal service should explore the possibility of locating a branch office in the Western Boulevard area so as to service the needs of that areas residents and business patrons.

GENERAL FUND

1. Data Processing System

2
2
1
2
4
4

18-00000

88-1884

58-9543

000,000

30,000

200,000
200,050

70,000
70,000

6. Public Works Operations Facilities	Prior FY83	FY83-83	FY83-84	FY84-85	FY85-86	FY86-87	FY87-88	FY88-89
Equipment Storage Shelters		10,000	10,000		16,000			
Capital Reserve	21,000		5,000	5,000	5,000			
7. Sanitation Equipment								
Collection Packer Trucks	243,190	120,000	65,000	140,000	75,000	160,000	85,000	90,000
Dumpster Collection Trucks	115,001		100,000		120,000	36,000	140,000	40,000
Open-Hill Collection Trucks								
Lease-Purchase Payments	105,455	94,480	125,722	155,557	49,767	170,000	175,650	172,431
Capital Reserve Appropriations		50,000	50,000	60,000	30,000	40,000	70,000	
Other Annual Appropriations	42,901				60,000	36,000		40,000
8. Community Services Center								
General Government Office Complex	90,000	322,000	100,000	83,270	83,270	20,820		
Capital Reserve	50,000							
Annual Appropriations	90,000	322,000	100,000	83,270	83,270	20,820		
9. Recreation Facilities								
Waterfront Park		50,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	10,000	10,000
Brynm Mar Neighborhood Park		5,000	10,000				50,000	
Community Park			50,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	300,000
Recreation Center/Gymnasium								
Capital Reserve Appropriations	42,000							8,000
Annual Appropriations		75,000	80,000	85,000	90,000	95,000	150,000	165,000
Dedicated Tax Levy								

WATER FUND		PROJECT/EXPENDITURES/FINANCING		Prior FY83	FY82-83	FY83-84	FY84-85	FY85-86	FY86-87	FY87-88	FY88-89
1.	Water Plant Improvements										
	Water Plant Electrical Improvements.		33,500								
	Annual Appropriation		33,500								
2.	Water Supply Capacity										
	New well, U.S. 258 wellfield							170,000	110,000		
	Capital Reserve Appropriations		20,000	50,000	60,000	35,000	80,000				
	Annual Appropriations										
3.	Water Tank Maintenance										
	Inspection & painting of elevated tanks		35,000	35,000	20,000	40,000	42,000	20,000	45,000		
	Capital Reserve					10,000	32,000	20,000			
	Annual Appropriations		35,000	35,000	20,000	20,000	32,000	20,000	25,000		
4.	Water Mains Rehabilitation										
	Western Blvd., Commerce to U.S. 17		22,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	25,000		
	Woodhaven										
	Western Blvd., 24 Rd. to N.C. 24										
	Other system renovation, upsizing										
	Annual Appropriations from user charges		22,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	25,000		
5.	Water Distribution Extensions										
	N.C. 24, Western to Pine Valley		80,000	85,000	20,000		190,000	250,000			
	N.C. 24, Pine Valley to Corbin										
	White Street acquisition										
	U.S. 17-N, Bell Fork to Western										
	Capital Reserve Appropriations		21,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000				
	Annual Appropriations		44,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	50,000			
	Assessments		15,000								
6.	Lines Maintenance Equipment										
	Backhoes (1/2 cost)				17,000						
	Annual Appropriations				17,000						

SEWER FUND		Prior FY83	FY82-83	FY83-84	FY84-85	FY85-86	FY86-87	FY87-88	FY88-89
PROJECT/EXPENDITURES/FINANCING									
1.	Lines Maintenance Equipment								
	Backhoes		9,000		17,000				
	Annual Appropriations		9,000		17,000				
2.	Sewer Mains Rehabilitation								
	Cole Drive 8" main, 1510 L.F.	5,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
	Other sewer main rehab., replacement								
	Annual Appropriations	5,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
3.	Sewer Collection Extensions								
	N.C. 24, Western Blvd. to Corbin	33,000	60,000	70,000	100,000	120,000	70,000	125,000	125,000
	Country Club Rd., Bell Fork to Western						60,000		
	Gum Branch Road north								
	Old Bridge Street								
	U.S. 17-N, Bell Fork to Western								
	Capital Reserve		40,000	50,000	120,000	65,000	60,000	45,000	55,000
	Annual Appropriations	33,000	35,000	40,000	15,000	25,000	40,000	50,000	40,000
	Assessments		10,000	15,000	75,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	40,000
	Clean Water Grant		15,000	15,000					30,000
4.	Pump Stations Rehabilitation								
	Pump replacement, major mtnc.		10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000
	Annual Appropriations		10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000
5.	Treatment Plant Improvements								
	Sludge Management Improvements	25,000	125,000	150,000	100,000				
	Capital Reserve	53,000	60,000						
	Annual Appropriations	25,000	72,000	90,000	100,000				

NOAA COASTAL SERVICES CENTER LIBRARY



3 6668 14101 6057